SHE OF THATLE TANKON ALLEGE BEING THE

## THE SOUTH.

The Rebels Not Prepared for the Spring Campaign.

and Howl Over the Miserable State of Affairs in Rebeldom.

Argent Appeals for Reorganization and Energetic Action.

General Breckinridge Appointed Secretary of War.

Hood Relieved of Command of the Army of the Tennessee.

DICK TAYLOR SUCCEEDS HIM.

Cotton Ordered to be Burned in Districts Threatened by the Union Forces.

Particulars of the Late Rebel Mayal Raid on the James River,

General Breckinridge Appointed Secre tary of Was [From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 28.] ad Sentinel of January 28 states that Gen

idge has been appointed Secretary of War. Head's Farewell Order to His Army.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 28.]

Hanguartze, Antr or ris Transfers.

TUPELO, Miss., Jan. 28. 1665.

Sozones—At my request I have this day been relieved from the command of the army. In taking leave of you accept my thanks for the patience with which you have adured your hardships during the recent campaign. I am alone responsible for its conception, and strove hard to be my duty in its execution. I urge upon you the importance of giving your entire support to the distinguished soldier who now assumes command, and shill sek with deep interest on all your future operations and rejoice at your success.

J. B. Hood.

The Necessity for Vigorous and Energetic Measures.

THE SOUTH NOT AT ALL READT FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 27.]

thes. The war, which further south has known no e, will soon wake again in Virginia. Grant is ring his forces around us. His own army in in ned near at hand. Sheridan is in the valley, Thomas nnessee, Sherman is menacing our southern conaration. Two of them are gone, one of them Has our work been accomplished? Have our con formed? Have our measures been taken?

ians been formed? Have our measures been taken? Iss our policy been agreed upon? Has the army been serganized? Has it been strengthened? Alex for the messers that struck requires! Alex that the time of preparations is ending before preparation is communical? We entreat Congress to wake up. We entreat the two bounces to put a limit on garrulity and to work with an assant and necessary energy. We have many straps of agiantion but very few leaves. Progress has been many things, but very little has been completed. de in many things, but very little has been completed. Reorganization bill, the Currency bill, the Exemption have passed one or other of the two houses, These evils are more threatening than before, for the cam paign is nearly here. There is not now a day to lose paign is nearly here. There is not now a day to lose. Let us not lose a day. It is surely time now to arrest the terrent of debate, and impire the country with energetic vigorous measures. They only ask that Con-gress shall lead bravely and be prempt. We are persuaded, too, that great advantage would from an instant and thorough weeding out of incompetent and unfaithful government. We think many of our high officers in soil to minute details, to mere table and office work, which they ought never to look at. If the energies thus art of governing and commanding is in working through others. This implies the selecting of proper agents, the holding them to their duty by a proper supervision, and the prompt detection and dismissal of the unworthy. The eye of the master is worth more than both his hands such more is it important that officers in high esttions should remember their duties lie in supervision oning their agents, in directing their efforts, and in required the instant employment of a great number of agents in high and low office. As to many of these, i was requisite they should possess an order of bus to be doubted that very many mistakes were made. They could not be avoided; but it should be an anxious care to correct them. Nor should this corsuffer. Many of the early errors of appointmen have indeed been amended; but we are persuaded a Borough and systematic inspection would bring to light many that still remain, from statements which have en made to us by gentleman who have had opportunity the soldiers wronged and the cause prejudiced by un worthy government agents. We have been apprised agent covers his tracks, and of the excuses with which man whose habits were in disrepute it was ence re-marked, that if he did not drink he should take in his sign, the allusion being to his very red nose. The agen who presents accounts seemingly fair, but who is notori ously living beyond his calary and his private means easy living beyond his calary and his private means, gives palpable proof of dishonesty. Fast homes, sump-tuous tables, expensive personal adornments, faro, and the like, are a sufficient sign that government is being defrauded, or citizens plundered. It is a wrong and a eruelty to the public to show a tenderness to such an in-dividual, and to call for technical proof of what is fla-

bureaus; of generals in the field and commanders on post, and all everywhere who are interested with the over ers, to see to it that no unworthy, arro nt or inefficient agents obstruct the public service of mortify the zeal and patriotism of the people. We think schmond, and let it be prosecuted in every State and all our armies. With the prompt passage of the laws rered by our situation and the tho reform of all the executive agencies, we upon the new campaign

pricious exactions, remove promptly incomptible and incapable officers and employés; make the public bur-dens uniform. Bring all the business talent and energy that can be obtainable into the public service, and the amount of hitherto undeveloped strength which this country would exhibit would astonish even ourselves. Then let all our authorities, legislative, executive and ministial, gird themselves for new efforts and improved plans. The times invite and require this. As we love our country and cherish our independence let us allow ne

Cottom to be Destroyed.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 27.]
We are pleased to see that measures are being taken in Morth Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia to burn all the cotton that is in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. How much better it would have been to have destroyed the large quantity stored in Savannah, and thus have prevented its falling into the hands of Shorman. When the army fell back from Fredericksburg, in the spring of 1862, there was a large amount of cotton taken from the factories in Falmouth and Fredericksburg, piled up in the fields near the railroad, and we saw it burning as we left the city. In the same year, when McCelelian was threatening Richmond, it will be recollected that preparations were made to burn all the tobacco stored in the city.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON AT WILMINGTON.

(From the Wilmington Journal, Jan. 23.)

We are informed that if it becomes necessary to evacuate this town it is the intention of the Commanding General to exercise the authority vested in him by act of Congress, and destroy the cotton remaining here. Instructions have been given already to facilitate the removal of that in private hands, and parties not promptly availing themselves of this privilege of removing their property to a place of safety, will have no cause of complaint when the military authority destroys it.

property to a piace of safety, will have no cause of complaint when the military authority destroys it.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON ORDERED AT AUGUSTA, GA.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

General D. H. Hill has assumed command of the district of Georgia, of which Augusta is the contre. Gen.

Fry. as heretofore, commands the post of Augusta. Gen.

Hill has issued the following important order:—

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,

ACQUESTA, GA., JAN. 19, 1865.

Hoa. R. H. May, Mayor of Augusta:—

Lieutenant General Hardee directs me to have the cotton burned in the city on the approach of the Yankoex.

This order I am bound to execute, even at the peril of the city, although it is to be hoped that your patriotic eltizens will at once remove this temptation to Yankoes invasion either to distant points or to the common, where the torch can be applied when the exigency shall occur. The military will render you all the assistance in its power for the removal. With great respect,

D. H. Hill., Major General.

Rumors in Regard to the Changes in the Rebel Armies.
[From the Richand Sontand, Jan. 27.]
It was reported yesterday that Gen. Lee had been sp-pointed Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Joseph Johnston assigned to the command of Army of Northern Virtinia and Brig. Gen. Curtis Lee has been promoted to major reporal.

The Adventures of the Iron-Clads.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 27.]
The iron-clads are again at their old anchorage. The vessels passed the first obstructions, but could not pass the second line. The Drewy grounded under the enemy's batteries, when the crew were removed. About ten minutes after they left her she was blown up by a shell exploding her magazine. The Richmond and Virginia both grounded. The Fredericksburg passed over the obstructions, drawing eighteen inches less water than the other iron-clads. The Vir fulls was struk by a three-hundred-pound shot, which bossened some of her iron bolts, but all the injury she received was repaired in a few days, after the virginia, the finaship, was commended by Liestenant Dunnington; the Richmond by Commander Kell (late First Lieutenant of the Alabama), and the Fredericksburg by Lieutenant Shepard. Commander Mitchell, Flag Officer, was in commanded the squadron.

Officer, was in command of the Expedition

Down the James River.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 27.]

Official despatches of the recent affair of our ironclads. Trant's Reach were received yesterday by the government, and we are at last able to give the anthentic version of the affair. The flarship of the expedition was the Virginia, commanded by Lieutenant Dunington. The Richmond was commanded by Lieutenant Bull, who was first lieutenant on the Alabama at the time of her fight with the Ecararrac. The Fredericksburg was commanded by Lieutenant Boundard of the fight with the Ecararrac. The Fredericksburg was commanded by Lieutenant Bolppard. The latter vessel being of light draught passed clean through the obstruction, but the others found a lower tier of obstructions deeply submerged and which had not been moved by the freshet; the depth of water over them being impassable by vessels of their draught. The Virginia received a shot in the centre by a three hundred pounder Farrott shell, fired from a Yankee Monitor being struck while trying to get of sunkan obstructions in the river. The shot displaced a faw of her bolts and killed five of her crew. No other damage was done, but it was found that her engines was fouled not in consequence of the shots, and that she was not in fighting order; in the meantime the fire of our vessels had completely silenced the Yankee shore batterier, and a number of shots were exchanged with the Monitor, with what effect is not known. In consequence of the condition of the officers of the footilla, to withdraw all vessels, which was done without further casuaity. It had been imposed be to survey the channel to any great

Speculations in Regard to Sherman

Poculations in Regard to Sherman Movements.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan 27.]

We have heard nothing from Sherman since the reposome days ago that he was quiet. It is surmish he is awaiting development of Thomas' mountains when, it is not improbable, he may attempt another pleasure excursion through Geogla, since it is known he is repairing the road from Chattaneoga to Atlanta. The interest of the since is the South seems to have turned again to Georgia, when it is not improbable the plans of the enemy may enabrace a movement converging to Sherman's line and looking to a junction with him.

Affairs of Wilmington.

[From the Wilmington Journal, Jan. 23.]

The Yankees appear to have left their base in front of Major General Hoke's lore is yesterday, and concentrated at Fort Fisher. Their fleet has also disappeared. They, of course, hold Fort Fisher. Whether they have released to the results of the property of the second of t f course, hold Fort Fisher. Whether they have arked their main body we are unable to say. They or may Smithville, it having been evacuated by our forces. There was considerable skirmishing about Fort Anderson on Saturday evening and Sunday morning. It is not not started any one of the saturday evening and sunday morning. supposed the enemy are auxious to allend. Anderson, in order to open a way up the river for their gamboats. In this attempt we hope and believe they will meet sad disappointment. All was quiet below last evening at six o'clock.

Collision of a Flag of Truce Boat with a Torpedo-Arrival of Stores for Union Prisoners in Richmond, &c.
A collision cosured last Thursday e-ening between the flag of true boat, William Allison, and a small torpedo, in which the torpedo was sunk. Lieutenant Armstrong, of the navy, was drowned. The rest of the crew were saved.

The Dispatch announces that a large lot of blankets boxes, &c., were yesterday delivered to the federal prisoners confined in Richmond. It rays:—Brigadier General Hayes reached here on Thursday. He is the superintendent of the delivery of the articles. He will remain till the distribution is completed, when he will probably proceed to other parts of the confederacy, where the Yankees are confined, in order to superintend further distribution. Seventees hundred packages and a larce letter mail were sent down to Colonel Mulford for the Confederate prisoners in the North.

The Rebel Congress.

FROAT, Jan. 27, 1863.

In the Senate yesterday a message was received from the President of the Confederate States, veloring the bill authorizing the mailing of newspapers to the army free of postars.

In the House of Representatives the veto of the bill increasing the number of midshipmen in the pavy was sustained and the bill rejected.

Nearly \$200,000.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 29, 1865. The pork packing and wholesale greecy establishment of Van Deman & Reid, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning at two o'clock. Loss about \$80,000; insured for \$50,000. The commission house of E. J. Williams, adjoining, was also burned. Loss from nut. The insurance expired on Thursday last. The office of the C. and C. A. Ratiroad was also entirely consumed, with most of the papers. Loss probably

Arrival from Savannah.

BALTIMORS, Jan. 29, 1965. Baltmore, Jan 29, 1365.

The steamer Commander, from Savannub, Ga., with cotton and rice, for New York, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, in a disabled condition, in tow of the steams

Earthquake at Buffalo. BUFFALO, Jan. 29, 1805. A smart shock of an earthquake was four here at four

### IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Kirby Smith to Join Maximilian.

DISCONTENT OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Frouble in the Trans-Mississippi Department,

&c.,

Our St. Louis Correspondence. A piece of news has just come into my possession which descrees to be entitled "Highly important, if true." But whether true or false, it will hereafter form part of the exciting history of the times.

Some weeks since the Provest Marshal General of this department suspected, from a variety of hints, insinua-tions and invendoes, that the rebel General E. Kirby Smith has been negotiating with the Empero Maximilian for transferring nearly the whole of the rebe army west of the Mississippi river to Mexico, to fight for the French. The same story is now current among the prominent secossionists of this city, and is founded on Trans-Mississippi Department of rebeldom.

mond journals against Kirby Smith have proved suffi-ciently his unpopularity at the rebel capital. It has the river from Cairo to New Orleans that Smith has re edly permitted shipments of cotton through his lines. The validity of the cotton contract, entered into with Kirby Smith some time ago, has never been questioned; capable of this or any other act. The only discount or the whole story is the ability of this rebel general to con-North Carolina and Virginia is but a speck compared to the volcanous of disentiafaction raging in Arkansas West Locisians and Texas.

The rule now adopted is this-"Every man for his self, and the devil take the hindmost." oumstances it is not surprising that the project of re should have entered the fertile brain of Kirby Smith. The HERALD of January 20, contained an announcement that the rebels were evidently preparing to abandon Arkansas entirely, and were concentrating their troops ordered to remove south of the Red river by General Magruder. These facts, in connection with the positive ness of the stories circulated among the St. Louis se cessionists, and information in the hands of the Provosi Marshal General, seem to Indicate that there may be more truth than poetry in the whole story. There is another link in the chain which has not been viously made public; but the emergency which called for its suppress on, and the intelligence which came to considered contraband. While the country was in expectancy and anxiety concerning the movements of General Sherman in Georgia, a rebel courier was captured by General Cooper, Adjutant General of the So th, ordering Kirby Smith to immediately transfer twenty thousand men to the command of Dick Taylor, at Meri dian, Miss. The order was a duplicate marked "Dupliment. The information was kept secret, but was transmitted to headquarters in this city for the guidance of General Reservans. It was dated Richmond, November 22. The order was peremptory; but had nover been obeyed, and never will be, because the troops under Kirby Smith were merely enlisted for service west of the Miscissippi—a fact which transpired in the course of a previous attempt on the part of Jeff. Davis to transfer troops to the relief of Hood

The demoralized condition of the rebel army west of the river has been increased by the death of Stirling Price and the ignominious end of the Missouri invasion. The bulk of that army will be soon reduced to guerilla ginta, North Carolina and Georgia.

### WAR GAZETTE.

The Official Orders for Military Departs line Added to the Department of the Ohio and the Cumberland Consolidated-Arizona Reannexed to the Department of the Pacific-Matual Arrangement for Close Confinement, &c., &c. BEANNEXATION OF ARIZONA TO THE DEPARTMENT

The Territory of Arizons is reannexed to the Department of the Pacifi , under the command of Rajor Georal McDowell, headquarters at fan Frincisco, California, By order of the SECRETAY OF WAR.

E. D. Tewsenn, Assistant Adjutant General.

NORTH CAROLINA ADDED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

GENTRAL OFDERS TO, T.

WAS DEPARTMENT SAVARNAM, GA,

The limits f the Department of the South are extended so as to embrare the State of North Carolina. The head-quarters will remain at Hilton Head. The department will, until further instructions, he subject to the orders and Cartel of Major General Sherman.

By order of the SE RETARY OF WAR.

E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

RELEASE OF PRINCIPERS OF WAR FROM CONFINE

LEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR PROCESS.

CENERAL ORDERS—NO. 6.

WAR DETAITENEN, THE PROCESS OF THE PR

Prisoners contined in cells.

By order of the SECRETAR

A. A. Nicnota, Acting Adjutant General.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE OHIO AND THE CUMBERLAND.

SERVERAL OPPOSE—NO. 5.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ACQUITANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 1 WAR DEFAURINCY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, John 17, 1865.

By direction of the President the Department of the Oblo is united to that of the Cumberland, which will emprace such parts of Mississipp, Alabama and Georgia as may be occupied by troops; nder the command by Major General Thomas. Major General Schoffeld will turn over to General Thomas all archives, papers, &c., appertaining to the headquarters of the Department of the Oblo.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

A. A. Nicaula, Arsistant Adjutant General.

THE NEW ARRISTS. - Mr. Max Strakosch, who has re

cently returned from Kurope, has succeeded in engag-ing Mile. Helene de Katow, who is spoken of as a wonderful performer on the vicionceilo. Mile. De Katow has ment has also been perfected with Mr. James M. Wehlt, the planist. Mr. Wehlt comes to us highly recommended If these now artists pass the ordeal here their fortunes

of Don Sebastion will be given as the opening perfo ance at the Academy of Music, with many attractive acthe 3d of February Auber's new version of F.a Diarele will be produced, and on Saturday, the 4th of Pepruary, Poliute will be performed as a matinee.

#### THE SOUTHWEST.

One Hundred and Forty Lives Lost by the Explosion of the Steamer Eclipse-Seizure of the Steamer Mustang and Arrest and Committal of Her Crew, die. Camo, Jan. 28, 1865.

ennessee river, opposite Johnsonville, on the 26th forty lives were lost by the accident

The Vicksburg He ald of the 15th states that gur ing. The Mustang was in the service of special scouts, formerly commanded by Lieut Earl. Some thirty special scouts were on board, who had been running the boat up and down the river committing depredations not in ac-cordance with the duties of United States soldiers. They were arrested and committed to jail, and will be sent to

The New Orleans steamer Olive Branch had ninety-two des of cotton for Cairo.

The steamer Belle of Memphis has arrived, with two undred and eighty-four bales of cotton from Memphis. A band of guerillas attacked our pickets back of Mem phis on Thursday, but were driven off, with the loss of

our lines the same day and made application to take the They report that a great many of their comrades watch the opportunity to desert, and that the republication of Grant's order greatly encouraged de

we been received. Twenty-seven were killed instantly. There are many missing, supposed to be drowned. The clerk of the steamer and sove-ral of the crew are along with the killed. The scalded sufferers—over sixty in number, mostly belong ing to the Ninth Indiana battery—were brought to Padu can yesterday, and placed in the hands of the post sur

#### GENERAL BUTLER AT HOME.

His Reception by His Fellow Citizens o Lowell-Speech of the General, &c. LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 29, 1865. and in the evening addressed his fellow citizens a Huntington Hall. There was a great and enthusia

gathering of the people present—probably not less than four thousand. Mayor Peabody briefly welcomed the dience, whose demonstrations were of the most flattering General Butler said that he should speak to them of

what had happened to the country and what had oc surred in the department to take command of which he had left them a year ago last November. On assuming the position which had devolved upon him by the partality of the President, he had looked about him to see what he was to do. He found eighteen thousand freedmen needing his attention. It seemed that his first dity was to them. He established an organization of labor, and meanwhile provided them with food, raiment and protection from the inclementy of the weather. The results of this portion of his work had been to bring five thousand colored troops into the army. It has been demonstrated that the former slave population could make itself supporting, and that they were capable of education. He said that his next step was to attend to the exchange of prisoners, and that they were capable of education. He said that his next step was to attend to the exchange of prisoners, and that they were capable of education. He said that his next step was to attend to the exchanges of the said that he had settled every point but one—v.z., in regard to the colored troops. The rebels the attened to enslave them said set them to work. He then proposed to binuself to carry on a system of special exchanges until he had reduced the proportion of prisoners, so that while they might have some five hundred and I will set these fifteen thousand at work, and we will see." The General then referred to the orders he had re eved to stop all exchanges, and said that if he was asked why he left fifteen thousand men starving in r.bei prisons he could declare that the stain of the r blood was not upon his gurments. He next alluded to the fall of Phymouth and the evac attorn of Washington, N.C. He spoke somewhat in detail of the movements of the Army of the Jam's upon Bernuda Hundred, and of the Army of the Jam's upon Bernuda Hundred, and of the Army of the Jam's upon Bernuda Hundred, and of the Army of the Jam's upon Bernuda Hundred, and of the Army of the Jam's upon Bernuda Hundred, and of the Army of the Jam's upon Bernuda Hundred, and of the Army of the Jam's upon Bernuda Hundred, and of t had left them a year ago last November. On assuming the position which had devolved upon him by the par

powder bast, which was stated to have eegn prepared or iden. He had lived among them, man and boy, for forty years, and with their consent expected to live among them tolirty years longer, and they knew he would not miscrepresent the fact. He had never seen the powd'r bost, and had only ordered his ordnance officers to time over a quantity of powder to the naval officer in charge. The thing was planned by the navy, and they had it all their own way. The despatch which stated that he was the author of the scheme was a lie and the truth was not in it. He had be a assured that he should be informed when the beat was to be exploited; but he was sixty-five in he away at Heaufort when the explosion took place, and attornal Forter knew he was there. In regard to the sessalt on Fort Fisher, General Butier said he had been definitely told by the most skillul engineer officers that if he ordered it it would be merder. It was charged that he was not in command of the expedition; but could be even then have done otherwise than follow the at vice of dien. Weitzelf He did his duty accord up to his best judgment. As he lived and as God lived, if the occasion was to rise upon him, he would do so again, praying, however, "Lead us not into temptation," for the lemptation was strong to take it. But he did not core a rapper. He had stood much worse storms, and if he ived could stand a thousand more. He was here on a letter from the licustemant General to the Freident; but no word of Fort Fisher, no word of Wilmington, was as agained as the tone of alled by some the hero of Big Fethel and Fort Fisher. He accepted the honor. The General then spoke of the explosion of the Datoh Gap canal. It did not make, perinaps, so large as hole as the mine at Petersbore, but he had not filled it with American dead until it ran blood. He de ired to have it increited on his tombstone in that hit inclusive whose his remains would one day be laid—"Hore lies the general Butler And or the service of the nearly of the presented of affairs we should not

Washnoros, Jan. 29, 1865.
Admiral Porter reports to the Navy Department the aptore of the blockade runner steamer Blenbeim, on the pi ht of January 24, in Cape Fear river. She was from Nassan, bound in, not knowing the place had failen into our hands. She had a valuable assorted care o.

### WASHINGTON

# THE PRACE MISSION.

The Return of Blair from His Second Visit to Richmond.

The Confusion, Jealousies, Suspicions and Bickerings of the Rebel Officials.

Jeff. Davis and His Associates Admit That They Will be Obliged to Submit.

They All Want to Make Terms, But No Official Willing to Assume the Responsibility of Commencing Negotiations.

The Leaders Fearing the Fate That Awaits Them by An Enraged People.

Monroe Dectrine and Abandonment of Confiscation the Basis of Final Settlement,

The telegraph has announced that Blair senior has again returned from Richmond. The idea that has be spread broadcast that the whole thing is a fizzle, and that the peace pegotiations have all exploded, is in the main word, but simply delayed by the inexplicable confusion jealousy, intense wrangling and bickerings among the fficials of the confederacy at Richmond. I rep Blair's peace negotiations have not exploded, but are only

As I stated a few days ago Francis P. Blair, S. that request made his second visit to the capital of the Southern confederacy. The message from there askin Mr. Blair to return stated that he would be met at Varins on the James river, by a flag of truce boat, and the enable him to avoid spending a right in the camp of the army, which he was forced to do on his former journey to Richmond. Blair returned, and was met in accordance with the promise. If arrived at Richmond and found it in a perfect hubbub, each faction denouncing the other, and charging each other with trying to betray the con They were, in fact, in the midst of alarm, with their jealous feeling aroused to the highest pitch, and to al other as has already been shown by the extracts published from the Richmond papers, although those arti give but a faint idea of the real extent of this feeling This was, no doubt, in part owing to the fall of Fort

Biair was received there, by officials of all grades, with the most friendly feeling imaginable, and he found a universal desire for a settlement of the difficulties. Nor is this all. The feeling was almost universal among those and appreciate their position that they would be obliged to submit to the United States, and that the only ques-tion was how they could ease their fall and who was to nee the proceedings that would result would have returned with such propositions as would have been canctioned by all government officials here, each prominent official entertained the same view in regard to the fate that awaited them, yet every official was jealous and suspicious of some one else, fearing that such and such official would bitterly oppose all negotiations exnegotiations, looking towards submission, and secur Every official, in short, was afraid that all others were opposed to negotiation upon terms that would be conceded by the United States, and at the same time afraid that all other officials had got the start of them by commencing affairs, as far as our government is concerned; nothing can be more encouraging to the loyal North than the ex visits to Richmond he has done the country an im

sequel shows that this is not the only result.

Mr. Blair had several interviews with Jeff Davis. Dur Davis, by way of inquiry, as to what the United Status government would do under such and such contingency, the Cabinet during Biair's former mission. During these interviews the condition of the Southern confederacy was compelled to go through, were all talked over, as well as his desire to take some step to prevent further time that these interviews were being held the Rich mond press and the rebel Congress were denouncing Davis, assailing him in every way possible, and, as he said, watching for every opportunity to pounce upon him and close his career as the chief of the confederacy. The interview resulted, after favorable inducements we held out by Southern officials, in Mr. Davis being afraid to take the responsibility of appointing commissioners to treat upon any other terms than recognition and inde-

would soize upon it as a pretext to depose him, and thu place him where he could not carry out what he had in itlated. He was, therefore, unwilling to take the respon than independence, unless an armistice of thirty or sixty States government.
Other officials entertained the same views as to wha

the responsibility on the same ground—fearing Jeff.
Davis—and tried to shift the responsibility of inaugurating negotiations upon the shoulders of others. There was an anxiety for a settlement upon the best possible from the wreck; but each was afraid to publicly announce te fearing that they would be brought up on the charge o being traitors; and while in reality secretly favoring peace, they were keeping up an incressant clamor lest they should be charged with being in league with the government at Washington. Those the most inclined to an amicable ent are the loudest in their denunciations of those whom they suspected of entertaining similar views

number of the prominent and influential men, both in and out of Congress, are destrous of entering into negotiations with Eugland or some other foreign Power, and

oming under its influence. This grows out of the fact that they dislike to give in to the Unit imagine that if they were under the protection of some foreign Power they could secure high positions, wear the titles of dukes or lords, and thus be some-body by name even if they are nobodies in reality. In other words, under such an arrangement they can still remain in the ascendancy as governmen officials. But this party is gradually growing weaker, as present extent and power he could give it sufficient

The talk and hubbub raised about the Mon is not, as has been interpreted in many locali North, an attempt to frighten forergn Powers into immediate recognition, but simply to show to the military chiefs and managers that in uniting with the North there is still a great field of glory open to them. Thei praise of the power of our navy under a united country is of this sort. As a sample of the opportunities which they will have, they point to the Monroe doctrin can then take a hand in settling. I repeat it, the idea of cile the military power to the change of affairs that now awaits them, and to show that even with subn better, broader and brighter field awaits them for military glory than that of fighting the armies of the Union.

s we have the cause of all the failure that there is in Blair's mission. It is only a failure in time and a delay. An understanding may be had at any which will satisfy Davis or some of the other leaders to take the responsibility at once. Blair's second visit at least admitting privately, that he is ready to abandon tainly not a fizzle, but a progress. What the jealousies, bickerings and wranglings of the rebel chiefs at Richmond prevented being accomplished during the last visit of Blair may at any moment be obtained hereafter. The public need not be surprised to hear of Blair being again en route for Richmond, or that peace commissioners are en route from Richmond here. Either event is among

One thing is certain; affairs are in such a Babel con fusion at the rebel capital that another important victory of our armies, another squeeze of their lines by the com bination of Grant, Sherman and Thomas, will open their then officials will be found ready to assume the responsibility to initiate negotiations upon a basis sati e government here. It may be that it will be need sary to secure another victory before this will be acc have to wait long, unless all signs of the times ail. The military combinations are such that a blo at Richmond that only submission awald if they desire to case their fall they most move at once.

Blair, I repeat, has been delayed in as operation; but that delay is of a short duration, and ustead of preving fizzle, the peace negotiation inaug/rated by him may be in successful progress before pis commi ame time it may be delayed langer. Of the ul facts one by one come out it will be found that I have been correct in my points, and that the above predictions will be verified. Blair has not been out on a wile goose chase, as many have charged, nor has he been to Richmond without a knowledge of the real feeling there, and the best assurance of success in his object.

I again reiterate the fact stated in this correspondence, in Thursday's Hanald, in reference to the Mebroe doctrine. Those facts have been fully correborated by subsequent developments. While Jeff. Davis was afraid to take the responsibility to initiate negotiations, nave on terms of independence and armistics, the whole thing will soon wind up with the Monroe dectrine as one of cation. Such, at least, are the indications now, and that, too, at no distant day. In the meantime let our armie be strengthened all that is possible. A few more eye-openers after the style of Fort Fisher just now will hasten the grand and final crash.

GEORGIA AND NORTH CAROLINA FOR PEACE. All peace negotiations with Richmond are now very horoughly exploded; but there are more than rumors in high quarters—positive allegations Georgia and North Carolina. The visit of Mr. Stanton to Savannah, where he had free consultation with General Sherman, is believed to have had for its object a discussion of the terms General Sherman should propose, o hold himself, on behalf of his government, ready to accept. This statement has been received from one of

Mr. Stanton's fellow voyagers.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS LOADING AT BERMUDA FOR

WILMINGTON.
A letter from Nassau, dated January 16, states that eighteen blockade runners were taking in cargoes of arms, ammunition, clothing and medicines for Wiln ton. Eight vessels left there between the 12th and 16th to run the blockade. One vessel took four one dred-pounders Armstrong guns. There were over two and half million pounds of bacon stored at Nassau. awaiting a chance to be carried through the blockade. Much of this bacon is from the Northern States, sent there to blockade. There were also thirty thousand riffes stored in one warehouse belonging to the rebel will but an and practically to blockade running and run during the last three years.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM TO BE RESCINDED AS PAR AS CANADA IS CONCERNED.

The passport order is to be rescinded as far as it applies to Canada, on account of the disposi-tion displayed by the Canadian authorities to

do their duty in preventing further unfriendly demonstrations from rebel refugees within her borders; but it will be condemned in future as regards Nova Scotia, no such equitable or friendly disposition baving

The district of North Carolina has been added to the Department of the South. Brigadier General E. E. Potter, of New Hampshire, has been assigned to the comextended so as to include the intrenched camp near Pocotaligo. One per cent military tax will be levied hereafter, by order of General Foster, on goods brought into the Department of except North Carolina for purposes of trade. The value of the goods will be determined at the Custom House as Hilton Head. Lieutenant Colonel James H. Strong, First North Carolina Volunteers, has been appointed to disburne the funds received under this order, which are to be applied to defray the civil expenses, such as providi fire apparatus, repairing public buildings, wharves, &c., for the towns and cities within the department.

THE TRADE IN COTTON IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. General Dana has sent a reply to Mr. Lincoln's letter in reference to the trade in cotton in his department, and completely backs down from his position, stating that having been informed as to the wishes of his Excellency in the matter there will be no further cause of complain but that the military shall cooperate with the Treasury

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MAGAZINE OF PORT PISHER. Information has been received at the Navy Department confirming the statement that a telegraph wire was dis-covered, after the explosion of the magazine in Fort Fisher covered, after the explosion of the magazine in Fort Fishes subsequent to its surrender, leading across the Cape Fear river and about two miles into the rebellines. There is little doubt but that the magazine was exploded diabolical nature; not only upon humanity, but upon the aws of war and justice, and subjects the prisoners taken to retalistion, or, at least, should subject the officers to instant execution. If an investigation of the fathis case will prevent other similar outrages